

11/1/14

URBAN DISTRICT OF SALISBURY, 1913.

---

## Annual Report of the Medical Officer of Health.

TO THE MAYOR, ALDERMEN AND COUNCILLORS.

MR. MAYOR AND GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to submit to you my Annual Report on the state of the Public Health and details of Sanitary Work during the year 1913, together with action taken under the Factory and Workshop Act 1901. The Report of your Sanitary Inspector is incorporated in above.

Tables referring to Births, Deaths and Infectious Diseases, prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Local Government Board, are deposited with the Town Clerk for your inspection.

I am, Mr. Mayor and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

*E. P. B. M.*

---



# REPORT.

URBAN DISTRICT OF SALISBURY.

### Statistical Summary :

Acreage	..	..	..	..	..	1,720
Population at Census 1901	..	..	..	..	..	20,185
Population at Census 1911	..	..	..	..	..	21,217
Population estimated at middle of 1913	..	..	..	..	..	21,464
Number of persons per acre	..	..	..	..	..	12·4
Number of inhabited houses at Census 1901	..	..	..	..	..	4,185
"    "    "    "    1911	..	..	..	..	..	4,840
Average number of inhabitants per house at Census 1911	..	..	..	..	..	4·38
Births registered in 1913 (corrected)	..	..	..	..	..	448
Birth Rate	..	..	..	..	..	20·8
Average Birth Rate, 1908—1912 (5 years)	..	..	..	..	..	18·9
Total number of Deaths registered in the District in 1913	..	..	..	..	..	352
Corrected number of Deaths	..	..	..	..	..	268
Death Rate (crude).	..	..	..	..	..	16·3
Death Rate (corrected)	..	..	..	..	..	12·2
Average Death Rate (crude) 1908—1912 (5 years)	..	..	..	..	..	13·0
Average Death Rate (corrected) 1908—1912 (5 years)	..	..	..	..	..	10·8
Number of Deaths under 1 year of age	..	..	..	..	..	31
Infantile Mortality Rate, calculated on the number of Deaths.						
under 1 year of age per 1000 Births	..	..	..	..	..	69·1
Average Infantile Mortality Rate, 1908—1912 (5 years)	..	..	..	..	..	77·4
Deaths from Zymotic Diseases	..	..	..	..	..	18
Death Rate from Zymotic Diseases	..	..	..	..	..	0·8
Average Death Rate from Zymotic Diseases 1908—1912 (5 years)	..	..	..	..	..	0·49

N.B.—A “ crude Death Rate ” includes Deaths in the District of Non Residents, and a “ corrected Death Rate ” excludes Deaths in the District of Non Residents, and includes Deaths outside the District of Residents. It is thus affected by what are termed “ Transferable Deaths ”; these are deaths of persons who, having a fixed or usual residence in England or Wales, die in a District other than that in which they resided.

## THE POPULATION.

The population of the District in 1891 was 18,146, in 1901 20,185. The population from 1901 up to 1910 was estimated by assuming that the population would at least increase at the same rate as between the 1891—1901 period; such was not the case. The population of the District as estimated by the Registrar General for 1911 was 22,549, whereas the Census for 1911 actually found the population to be 21,217, an increase only of 1032 on the population in 1901 and 1332 less than the estimated population. The population as estimated by the Registrar General at middle of 1913 was 21,464, giving an increase of 110.

The natural increase, *i.e.*, that of Births over Deaths in 1913 was 180.

## BIRTHS.

The number of Births registered in the District was 444. In order to get the corrected number of Births five "Inward Transfers" had to be added and one "Outward Transfer" had to be deducted, bringing the corrected number to 448. These transferable Births applied to four illegitimate births and two legitimate.

There were more Births in 1913 than in any of the preceding five years. The Birth Rate is 0.2 higher than any of these five years and 1.9 higher than the average for such five years.

239 Births were male and 209 were female. There were 33 illegitimate Births, of these 20 were male and 13 were female.

## DEATHS.

The number of Deaths registered in the District was 352, which compares with 283 as the average for the preceding five years. The corrected number of Deaths was 268. This figure is arrived at by the deduction of 97 Non Residents who died in the District and by the inclusion of 13 Residents who died outside the District. The Crude Death Rate comes out at 16·3 and the corrected or Nett Death Rate at 12·2—these two figures compare with 13·0 and 10·8 as the average Death Rates for the last five years respectively.





*Deaths in Public Institutions in and outside the District.*—There were 155 Deaths in Public Institutions and other places, 136 occurring in Public Institutions in the District. They were distributed as follows :—

	Residents.	Non-Residents.
Fisherton Asylum	1	40
Salisbury Infirmary	23	37
Workhouse	17	9
Devizes Asylum	8	—
Various Nursing Homes	4	5
Other places	5	6
	58	97

By a system of Registration all Deaths of Residents who die outside the District they belong to are transferred to their proper districts.

*Infantile Mortality.*—Only 31 Deaths occurred in infants under 1 year of age in the District.

These 31 Deaths give an Infantile Mortality Rate of 69·1 per 1000, as against 55·9 in 1912, the average rate for the past 5 years being 77·4. 27 were deaths of legitimate infants and 4 of illegitimate infants.

19 of these deaths were under one month of age, and 16 of them were not in any way preventable, as they were mainly due to prematurity, debility and congenital malformations. Only three deaths were due to diarrhoeal diseases. Inasmuch as the sanitation of a district is measured largely by the mortality from diarrhoeal diseases this fact must be considered satisfactory.

The Notification of Births Act is not in force in this District.

*Zymotic Diseases.*—The seven principal Zymotic Diseases are Smallpox, Measles, Scarlet Fever, Whooping Cough, Diphtheria, Enteric Fever and Diarrhoea.

There were 18 Deaths from these Zymotic Diseases in 1913, giving a Death Rate of ·8, as against ·3 in 1912 and 1·08 in 1911.

Measles	..	..	..	4
Whooping Cough	..	..	..	5
Diarrhoea	..	..	..	9
				—
				18

*Tuberculosis.*—31 Deaths of Residents occurred from this disease, 22 being due to Pulmonary Tuberculosis, giving a Death Rate of 1·4 per 1000, as against ·65 in 1912, ·89 in 1911, 1·2 in 1910, ·6 in 1909 and 1·06 in 1908.

*Cancer and Malignant Disease.*—30 Deaths of Residents occurred, giving a Death Rate of 1·3 per 1000, as against 1·03 in 1912, ·98 in 1911, 1·1 in 1910, ·9 in 1909 and ·73 in 1908.

*Causes of Death.*—For ages and causation of all the Deaths in 1913 see Table III.

The chief causes of deaths of Residents were :—

Measles	..	..	..	4
Other Zymotic Diseases	..	..	..	14
Tuberculosis	..	..	..	31
Cancer and Malignant Disease	..	..	..	30
Premature Birth	..	..	..	12
Respiratory Diseases	..	..	..	29
Heart Diseases	..	..	..	45

110 of the 268 deaths were at 65 years and upwards. Seven of these were at 90 years and upwards.

123 were Male deaths and 145 Female.

*Inquests* were held upon 25 Deaths.

7	were deaths due to	Heart Failure or Heart Disease.
3	do.	Cerebral Hæmorrhage.
2	do.	Respiratory Failure during administration of Anæsthetic.
2	do.	Fractured Thigh and Shock.
2	do.	being accidentally burnt, one complicated by Broncho-Pneumonia.
1	was a death due to	Murder.
1	do.	Hanging.
1	do.	Drowning.
1	do.	Pneumonia, following self-inflicted bullet wound of the mouth.
1	do.	Internal Hæmorrhage, following fall from a bicycle.
1	do.	being knocked down and run over by a passenger train.
1	do.	being run over by a trailer attached to a steam tractor.
1	do.	Hæmorrhage from torn liver, the result of a collision.
1	do.	Gastric Enteritis.



*Infectious Disease (Notification) Act 1889.*—The number of Infectious Diseases notified was 61.

Diphtheria	..	..	..	15 cases.
Erysipelas	..	..	..	3 „
Scarlet Fever	..	..	..	42 „
Enteric Fever	..	..	..	1 case.

—  
61

Milford Ward had 18 cases of infectious diseases.

St. Paul's	„	8	„	„	„
St. Mark's	„	7	„	„	„
St. Edmund's	„	10	„	„	„
Fisherton	„	9	„	„	„
St. Thomas'	„	4	„	„	„
St. Martin's	„	5	„	„	„

*Table of Infectious Diseases 10 years—*

Year.	Diphtheria.	Scarlet Fever.	Erysipelas.	Enteric Fever.
1903	26	193	3	7
1904	37	14	14	0
1905	15	24	11	3
1906	11	35	4	6
1907	15	45	11	5
1908	17	49	8	0
1909	20	64	5	2
1910	15	67	9	3
1911	13	110	9	4
1912	12	23	9	2
<i>Averages</i>	18.1	62.4	8.3	3.2
1913	15	42	3	1

*Diphtheria.*—15 cases of Diphtheria occurred in the District, without a death resulting. In the period immediately preceding the antitoxin treatment mortality was 30.3 per cent. 14 of these cases were removed to the Salisbury and District Joint Isolation Hospital.

*Erysipelas.*—Three cases occurred.

*Scarlet Fever.*—42 cases occurred in the District, no death followed, the cases were nearly all mild in character. 41 were removed to the Salisbury and District Joint Isolation Hospital.

The cases occurred as follows :—

1st Quarter	..	..	8 cases.
2nd „	..	..	8 „
3rd „	..	..	7 „
4th „	..	..	19 „

The distribution amongst the Wards was as follows :—

Milford	..	..	14 cases.
St. Paul	..	..	4 „
St. Mark	..	..	5 „
St. Edmund	..	..	6 „
Fisherton	..	..	5 „
St. Thomas	..	..	4 „
St. Martin	..	..	4 „

*Enteric Fever.*—One case occurred, the patient being treated outside the District.

Certain facts are now appended by the desire of the Local Government Board, with some of which you are doubtless familiar.

*(A) Natural and Social Conditions of the District.*

I. The ancient part of the City lies on a bed of alluvial gravel at and around the confluence of the Avon and Nadder, the former river intersecting the City from north to south ; surrounding the City is water meadow land. The lowest part of the City lies at 151.1 Ordnance Datum. The newer part of the City has grown towards the rising ground around and lies on the chalk.

II. The chief occupations of the inhabitants are those of domestic trades supplying the needs of the population of the District and also of a large rural area around, which is engaged in agriculture and the production of milk almost entirely. There are some factories in the District but none of them, owing to the nature of employment in them, affect in any way the health of the employés.

The amount expended on persons receiving Out-door Relief during 1913 was £1847.

The Salisbury Infirmary supplies the main source of gratuitous medical relief.

No Census Returns are available as showing overcrowding of any part of the area.





(B) *Sanitary Circumstances of the District.*

The Water Supply of the District is derived from deep wells in the chalk and is ample in quantity and of excellent purity. The supply is constant throughout. The larger part of the District is supplied by the Waterworks owned by the City Corporation, a part of the District, situate in the Wards of St. Paul and Fisherton, is supplied by the Bemerton Waterworks, a private Company with Statutory powers. The water is analysed chemically and bacteriologically at regular intervals and is found to maintain its high standard of purity.

The quantity of water pumped per head for domestic purposes was 25·87 gallons per head of the population. These figures only concern the Waterworks owned by the City Corporation.

The last analysis is appended :—

*Chemical Analysis—*

		Grains per Gallon.
Saline Ammonia	..	none
Albuminoid Ammonia	..	·0007
Nitrogen as Nitrate	..	·39
Nitrites	..	absent
Oxygen absorbed in 4 hrs. at 80 F.		·009
Chlorine as Chloride	..	1·2
Total dissolved Solids	..	24·0
Earthy Carbonates	..	14·5
Earthy Salts not Carbonates	..	3·0
Hardness	..	18·5
Poisonous Metals	..	absent
Sediment	..	none

*Bacteriological Analysis—*

Colonies on Gelatine Plate at 22 C.	86 per e.e.
„ „ (liquefying)	1 „
„ „ Agar Plate at 37 C.	1 „
Bacillus Coli	absent
Bacillus Enteritidis Sporogenes	„
Streptococci	„

*Rivers and Streams.*—On August 10th, 11th and 12th dead fish were noted in Summerlock Stream. The cause was not discovered.

*Drainage and Sewerage.*

The general condition of the sewers is good and they are regularly inspected and flushed. Practically the whole of the District is drained into the City sewers except where owing to actual condition it is impossible to lay a drain to the sewer. The sewage disposal system consists of a primary tank to which the whole sewage of the District flows by gravitation; from this it is pumped by the air lift into the Septic Tank, whence after taking twelve hours to flow through it passes by gravitation on to five Adams' continuous sprinkler beds; the effluent from these beds finally passes over secondary beds of elinker with fine clinker on the top to separate out the fine black suspended matter before its passage to the river Avon. An excellent effluent free from odour and very low in free and albuminoid ammonia is thus produced.

The latest analysis of effluent is here appended :—

	Sewage.	Tank Effluent.	Primary Filter.	Final Filter.
Saline Ammonia .. ..	4·00	3·70	1·20	·50
Albuminoid Ammonia .. ..	·67	·47	·28	·08
Nitrogen as Nitrate and Nitrite .. ..	—	—	1·58	2·06
Oxygen absorbed in 4 hours .. ..	2·60	1·7	·76	·46
Chlorine as Chloride .. ..	6·60	6·0	5·80	5·80
Suspended Solids: Organic .. ..	62·9	11·0	6·0	1·0
„ „ Mineral .. ..	20·6	9·0	4·0	1·0
„ „ Total .. ..	83·5	20·0	10·0	2·0
Incubator Test .. ..	..	..	Non Putrescent	Non Putrescent

## LOSS OF DISSOLVED OXYGEN ON KEEPING—ROYAL COMMISSION TEST.

1 Day .. ..	..	..	·536	·275
2 Days .. ..	..	..	·794	·394



*Closet accommodation* is almost entirely on the water carriage system, the only exception is seven earth closets which exist in the District on account of special conditions.

*Scavenging.*—The whole of the District is scavenged systematically, part of the District being scavenged by the Council and part is let out by Contract. The refuse is removed by suitable and covered carts; it is then taken to and burnt in a Horsfall's Destructor, at the rate of 100 tons per week, which does its work well. Only six fixed ashpits exist in the District, and six moveable ashbins have been provided where none previously existed. The great majority of the houses in the District are without proper ashbins.

#### DUST RECEPTACLES WITH CLOSE FITTING COVERS.

Your Sanitary Inspector reports :—

"This matter has been under the consideration of the Sanitary Committee again, and they readily recognise the importance of such a receptacle. Considerable difficulty is experienced each year in endeavouring to carry out this Bye-law and to educate the Citizens to the importance of obtaining this kind of receptacle. The replies received from occupiers are, 1st, poverty; 2nd, the duty of the owner; and, 3rd, alleging that the dustmen damage it. Various owners of property have been approached on the matter, who refuse to accept any liability.

"Out of the 259 inspections made under the Housing, Town Planning Act, in only 17 instances were dustbins with covers found on the premises.

"The remainder consisted of wooden boxes, zinc baths, buckets, iron saucepans, and in others no receptacle at all.

#### *Sanitary Inspections of District.*

(a) For number and nature of Inspections made by Sanitary Inspector during the year see special headings.			
(b) The number of Statutory Notices served during the year			0
do. Informal Notices	do.		98
(c) Result of service of such Notices.			
	Informal complied with		98
	Statutory	" "	0
	Outstanding		0

#### "PREMISES AND OCCUPATIONS WHICH CAN BE CONTROLLED BY BYELAWS OR REGULATIONS.

"*Common Lodging Houses.*—There is one in the District situated in Winchester Street and registered to accommodate 44 Lodgers. The house is a series of dwelling houses converted into a common lodging house, and is thus old fashioned. It is well lighted and ventilated and kept scrupulously clean throughout. 43 inspections were made, when the premises were found each time in a cleanly condition. The usual limewashing as required by Section 82 of the Public Health Act, 1875, was duly carried out. No case of Infectious Disease occurred there during the year.

"*Offensive Trades.*—There are 7 on the Register, 6 being the trades of Tripe Boiling and one that of a Fellmonger. Periodical inspections were made of these trades in the District, and they appeared to be well conducted and kept free from nuisance. No complaints were received during the year. On and after March 9th, 1914, in accordance with the consent of the Local Government Board, under the Public Health Acts Amendment Act 1907, the trade of dealing in Rags and Bones will be deemed an Offensive Trade.

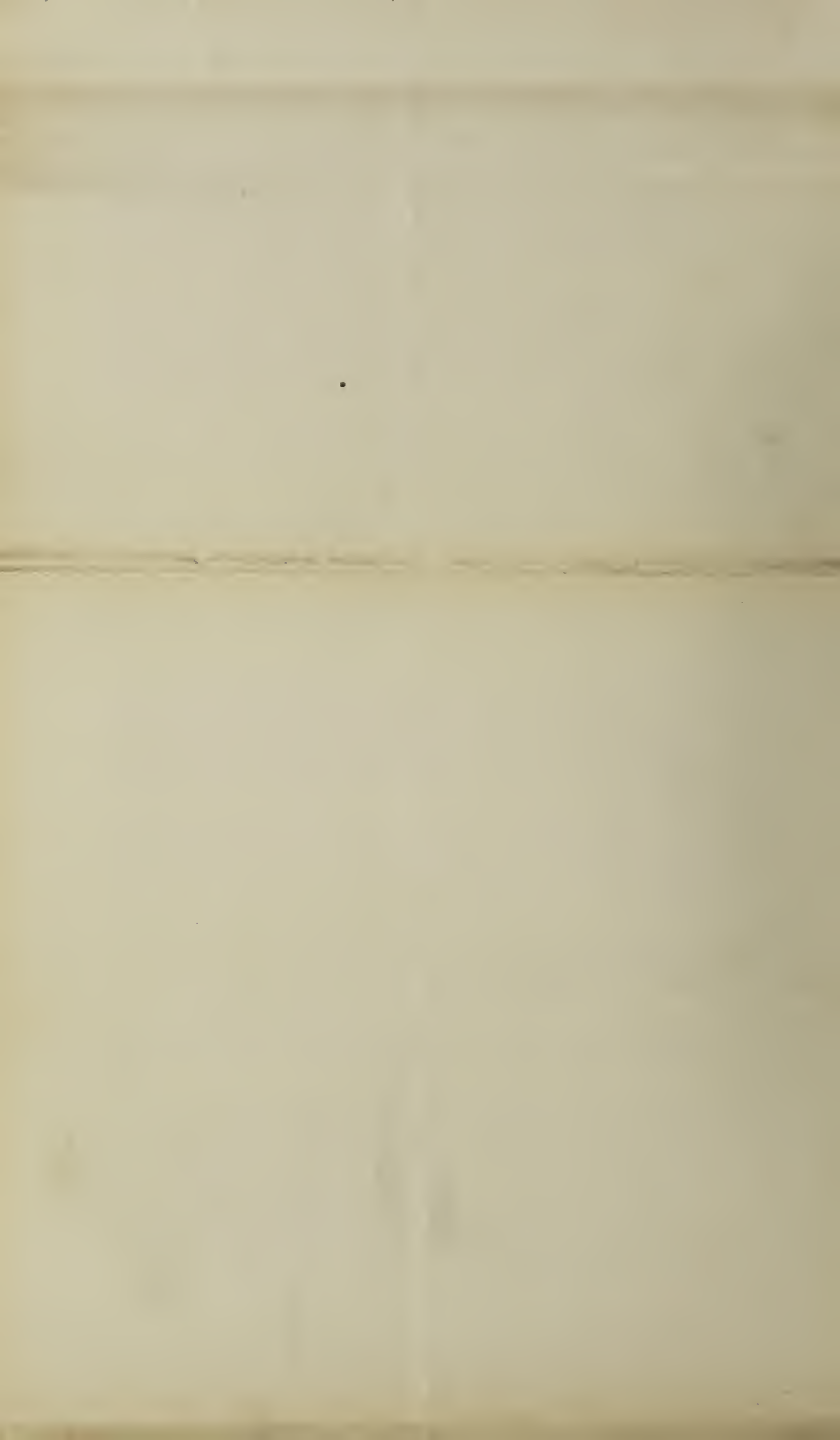
"*Van Dwellings.*—At the October Pleasure Fair 37 inspections were made of the caravans used for human habitation; they were found to be kept in a clean and satisfactory condition and the inmates free from infectious disease.

"Inspections were also made of several caravans located in various parts of the City during the year. They too were found kept in a satisfactory condition.

"*Schools.*—The sanitary condition of the Public Elementary Schools is good, but improvement might be made in direction of more thorough cleansing of these buildings. No dust laying material has as yet been applied to any of the floors; these might be tried with advantage.

The water supply is good, being from the City mains. In order to prevent the spread of infectious disease in Elementary Schools the Head Teachers and the Clerk to the Education Committee are notified immediately of the existence of a Notifiable Infectious Disease in the homes of children. 143 notices were sent out requiring parents to prevent their children from attending school until disinfection had been carried out and for a definite period from the appearance of the last case. In cases of Scarlet Fever notices are distributed at various houses (including the infected ones) in the street and adjoining streets warning parents and others of the penalties which can be imposed upon anyone who exposes himself or herself in any street &c. while suffering from Scarlet Fever. Such notice also contains information as to the symptoms of Scarlet Fever. The Infant Departments of St. Mark's, George Herbert, and St. Martin's Schools were closed on account of measles, the latter School being also largely affected by Whooping Cough.

As the Council are aware I discharge the duties of School Medical Officer.





Your Sanitary Inspector reports :—

*Food. (a) Milk Supply.*

“*Dairies, Cowsheds and Milkshops.*—The names of 33 Milk Vendors are on the Register; 146 inspections were made and no nuisance was found on the premises. Limewashing was carried out as required by the Regulations made under the Dairies, Cowsheds and Milkshops Order. Inspections were made of the cowsheds to ascertain at the time of milking as to the cleanliness of the cows’ udders and teats and the hands of the milkers, and no cause for complaint was found. In most cases the milkers were provided with white overalls or aprons, and a towel, soap and bucket of clean water. Two applications as Dairymen and Purveyors of Milk for Registration were received.

*(b) Other Foods.*

“*Unsound Food.*—The carcase of a pig weighing about 105 pounds was found on examination to be diseased and unfit for the food of man. It had not been exposed for sale. It was voluntarily surrendered and destroyed, therefore no further action was taken. 200 visits were made to different shops, including the Market and other places used for the sale of meat, fish, poultry, fruit, vegetables, flour, milk, &c.

“*Bakehouses.*—There are 30 Bakehouses and Restaurant Kitchens on the Register. 71 inspections were made of them, all were limewashed and cleansed in accordance with the Factory and Workshop Act and their general sanitary condition was found to be good, except that in some cases attention had to be called to the manner in which the floors were kept. One Bakehouse was closed and the premises demolished during the year.

“*Slaughter Houses (Private).*—There are 9 registered and 4 licensed Slaughter Houses and 1 Knaeker’s Yard in the District. Their condition remains unaltered. Defects from a sanitary point of view exist at some of them, and these are in need of reconstruction and rearrangement to bring them to comply with the requirements of modern knowledge. The District does not possess a Public Abattoir; the advantage of such a building as this, placed away from the centre of the town in place of many Slaughter Houses scattered about in a populous area, is not difficult to see. 396 inspections were made, when, so far as cleanliness is concerned, they were found to be kept in a proper manner. In one instance the occupier found a carcase of a pig affected with Tubercular Disease. He immediately sent for your Sanitary Inspector.

In regard to the above remarks *re* Abattoir, your Medical Officer appends these observations :—

An Abattoir used by all the slaughtermen of the district would undoubtedly have advantages.

On the other hand, the cost to the community as regards capital expenditure and upkeep would be very large.

Also of the 13 Slaughter Houses, 9 are registered under the Towns Improvement Clauses Act, 1847, these registrations lapsing with death or resignation of the owner; only 4 are on annual licence under the Public Health Amendment Act, 1890.

It would appear probable therefore that, at present, the Public Abattoir if built would have but little use.

Your Sanitary Inspector reports :—

“*Premises used for the Manufacture of Ice Cream.*—Periodical visits were paid to several of these premises and the utensils thoroughly examined, but no cause for complaint occurred. Most of the cream is manufactured from a powder and it is advisable that a sample of same should be taken occasionally for the purposes of analysis. There appears to be an extensive sale for these creams, more especially amongst the middle and working classes.

“*American Gooseberry Mildew (Fruit) Order 1912.*—77 visits were paid to the various greengrocery and fruit establishments and nurseries within the City, and an examination of the fruit and trees was made, when no disease was discovered amongst them. In July an Inspector of the Board of Agriculture visited the District; in his company many visits were made but no disease discovered. The following leaflet was left with the salesmen by order of the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries” :—

WARNING.

SALE OR EXPOSURE FOR SALE OF DISEASED GOOSEBERRIES.

The Board of Agriculture and Fisheries desire to call the attention of fruit salesmen and of all persons who deal in gooseberries, to the provisions of the American Gooseberry Mildew (Fruit) Order of 1912, which came into operation on the 1st April, 1912.

The principal provisions of this Order are as follows. —

The sale or exposure for sale of gooseberries affected with American Gooseberry Mildew is prohibited, and any person who knowingly sells or exposes for sale diseased gooseberries or causes or permits any such sale or exposure is liable on conviction to a penalty not exceeding ten pounds.

The landing in England or Wales of any gooseberries brought from any place outside Great Britain (except the Channel Islands) is prohibited except where there is attached to the package in which the fruit is imported a label bearing the words “Imported gooseberries,” and stating the name of the consignor and the country and district in which the fruit was produced.





This label must not be crased or obliterated or detached from the package so long as any of the imported gooseberries remain therein.

A package which has contained diseased gooseberries must, on the removal of all gooseberries therefrom and before the package is used for packing gooseberries or any other description of fruit, be thoroughly cleansed by washing or other suitable method by the owner or other person in charge of the package.

Any fruit-seller who detects the presence of American Gooseberry Mildew on any fruit in his possession should at once report the fact to the Board, or to the Inspector of the Local Authority, and should immediately disinfect or destroy the package in which the diseased fruit was contained.

NOTE.—The Order does not require the destruction of any sound fruit, but the destruction of gooseberries affected with American Gooseberry Mildew may be ordered by an Inspector of the Board or the Local Authority.

Copies of the Order may be obtained on application.

BOARD OF AGRICULTURE AND FISHERIES,  
4, Whitehall Place,  
London, S.W.

(c) *Sale of Food and Drugs Act, 1875.*

Thirty-nine samples of various food were taken by your Officer during the year, and they were submitted to your Public Analyst.

The majority of the samples were "informally" taken, upon which no action can be taken. It would appear better to take formal samples always.

Articles submitted.		Results of Analysis.	
Number.	Nature.		
5	Sausages ..	..	No preservative
5	do. ..	..	Boric Acid present, viz., 9·8, 10·5, 13, 24, and 25 (at least) grains per 1 lb.
4	Lard ..	..	Genuine
3	Margarine ..	..	Boric Acid present in all, viz., 20, 22, and 24 grains per 1 lb.
2	Butter ..	..	Genuine, no preservative
4	Butter ..	..	Boric Acid present, viz., 10, 11, 16 and 24 grains per 1 lb.
3	Cocoa ..	..	Genuine
3	Mustard ..	..	"
1	Coffee ..	..	"
2	Coffee and Chicory ..	..	"
3	Bread ..	..	"
1	Bread and Butter ..	..	Adulterated with Margarine
3	do. ..	..	Genuine
—			
39			

(d) *The Public Health (Milk and Cream) Regulations, 1912.*

Report for the year ended 31st December, 1913

1. Milk and Cream not sold as Preserved Cream.

	(a) Number of samples examined for the presence of a preservative.	(b) Number in which a pre- servative was reported to be present.
Milk ..	17	0
Cream ..	6	3

Nature of preservative in each case in column (b) and action taken under the Regulations in regard to it.  
Boric Acid—No action was taken.

2. Cream sold as Preserved Cream.

(a) Instances in which samples have been submitted for analysis to ascertain if the statements on the label as to preservatives were correct.

(1) Correct statements made ..	4
(2) Statements incorrect ..	0
Total ..	4

(b) Determinations made of milk fat in Cream sold as Preserved Cream.

(1) Above 35 per cent. ..	4
(2) Below 35 per cent. ..	0
Total ..	4

(c) Instances where (apart from analysis) the requirements as to labelling or declaration of preserved cream in Article V. (1) and the proviso in Article V. (2) of the Regulations have not been observed None.



(d) Particulars of each case in which the Regulations have not been complied with, and action taken.

In 3 cases a Preservative found in Cream not sold as Preserved Cream.  
No action taken.

3. Thickening substances. Any evidence of their addition to Cream or to Preserved Cream. Action taken where found. None found.

4. Other observations, if any.  
Samples had been taken "informally" in cases where the Regulations had been contravened.

Your Sanitary Inspector reports:—

"Housing.—Extract from the Housing (Inspection of District) Regulations, 1910 (September 2nd).

"Article V.—The Medical Officer of Health shall include in his annual report information and particulars in tabular form in regard to—

"The number of dwelling-houses inspected under and for the purposes "of Section 17 of the Act of 1909 .. .. .	269
"The number of dwelling-houses which on inspection were considered "to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit "for human habitation .. .. .	0
"The number of representations made to the Local Authority with a "view to the making of Closing Orders .. .. .	0
"The number of Closing Orders made .. .. .	4
"The number of dwelling-houses the defects in which were remedied "without the making of Closing Orders .. .. .	2
"The number of dwelling-houses which after the making of Closing "Orders were put into a fit state for human habitation" .. .. .	0

The general character of the defects found to exist were defective roofs, walls, windows, floors, faulty gutters and drains, and want of cleanliness.

A part of the poorer population of the District live in houses in courts; this class of property is let at a low rental and so readily finds tenants. The rest of the working class live in ordinary cottage property of four to six-roomed houses; the sanitary condition is as a rule good. There are open spaces around all this class of property, and no back to back houses exist, except in case of some of the courts above mentioned. New houses are erected under supervision and no new house is inhabited without a Certificate from the City Surveyor. The number of new houses certified in 1913 was 25.

"A very large number of gas cookers are in use in the District. Owing to the fact that in most instances these cookers are installed in the houses without proper means of ventilation being provided, representations were made to the Gas Company who supply most of them in the District. The result of these representations has been that the Company are willing to fix the cookers with a flue to the oven and a hood over the grid, both connected up with 'the outer air' on request. It would be more satisfactory if they were thus fixed as a routine practice, as tenants are not likely to ask for this to be done, and they do not realise how extremely harmful vitiation by products of combustion of gas of the air they breathe is to their health." The above appeared in Report for 1912. Little improvement has been made in this matter.

Your Sanitary Inspector reports:—

*Workshops, Workplaces, &c.*

For statement see Table set out as required.

"Factories and Workshops.—The usual register is kept, and 248 premises are entered therein, which number includes the Bakehouses and Restaurant Kitchens. 356 inspections were made of these premises. In a few instances workshops were either closed, or converted into factories, or the occupiers discontinued the employment of hands in same. 11 notices for the abatement of nuisances were served. The defects found were want of cleanliness, 5; insufficient sanitary accommodation, 2; other nuisances, 4.

"Outworkers.—During the year 41 lists were received with the names of 114 outworkers. 43 inspections of the rooms where home work was carried on were made as also a general inspection of the premises and particulars recorded under the Housing, Town Planning &c. Act 1909, and in accordance with the Factory and Workshop Act 1901.

(C) *Sanitary Administration of the District.*

"1. Staff.—One whole-time Sanitary Inspector.

"Work of Sanitary Inspector.

"Total number of Inspections .. .. .	8030
"Number of notices served (informal) .. .. .	98
" " " " (statutory) .. .. .	0
"Complaints investigated .. .. .	66
"Overcrowding abated .. .. .	8
"Houses adapted for through ventilation .. .. .	3
"Houses cleansed, repaired, &c. .. .. .	96





" Houses with insufficient drainage, extra provided ..	20
" Additional light and ventilation provided to dwellings ..	24
" Defective house roofs, walls and gutters, &c., repaired ..	202
" Chimneys raised or repaired .. ..	19
" Floors in houses or wash-houses relaid or repaired ..	49
" Dangerous stairs and defective windows repaired ..	26
" Ground floor ventilation provided under dwellings ..	19
" Dampness in walls of dwellings remedied .. ..	49
" Houses voluntarily closed as unfit for human habitation ..	13
" Houses compulsorily closed as unfit for human habitation ..	4
" Insufficient w.c. accommodation, extra provided ..	5
" Closets abolished on account of dilapidation ..	4
" " reconstructed .. ..	4
" " externally ventilated .. ..	10
" " cleansed or repaired .. ..	114
" " where water was laid on .. ..	2
" " where new pans and traps (including pedestals) were provided .. ..	96
" Seats, roofs, floors of closets repaired or renewed ..	67
" Closet cisterns repaired or renewed .. ..	38
" Wash-house accommodation provided for dwellings ..	11
" Pantry accommodation provided .. ..	4
" Drains inside houses or wash-houses removed ..	24
" Drains cleansed, relaid or repaired .. ..	146
" Traps fixed to drains (including interceptors) ..	133
" Fresh air inlets to house drains repaired .. ..	14
" Fall spouting disconnected from house drains ..	37
" Inspection Chambers constructed .. ..	29
" " " provided with air tight covers ..	4
" Ventilating shafts fixed or repaired .. ..	28
" Sinks made to discharge over gullies in outside air ..	41
" Sink troughs and waste pipes provided .. ..	76
" Sinks repaired or refixed .. ..	7
" Yards paved or drained or paving repaired ..	75
" Wash-houses cleansed and limewashed and repaired ..	31
" Passages cleansed and limewashed .. ..	4
" Bath and lavatory wastes made to discharge over gullies ..	8
" Soil pipes repaired or renewed .. ..	5
" " " provided .. ..	3
" Urinals repaired and cleansed .. ..	3
" Manure receptacles repaired or provided .. ..	4
" Foul and offensive ditches cleansed .. ..	2
" Accumulations of manure and other refuse removed ..	21
" Smoke nuisances abated .. ..	3
" Cesspools cleansed .. ..	3
" Dust receptacles provided .. ..	6
" Stable yards paved or repaired and drained ..	9
" Pigstyes cleansed and limewashed .. ..	25
" Nuisances from the keeping of animals removed ..	21
" Slaughter houses cleansed and limewashed .. ..	52
" Common lodging houses cleansed and limewashed ..	2
" Dairies and cowsheds cleansed and limewashed ..	15
" Houses or rooms cleansed and re-decorated after pulmonary tuberculosis .. ..	23
" Houses and rooms cleansed after other infectious diseases ..	15
" Workshops and bakehouses re-limewashed and cleansed ..	41
" Lots of bedding, clothing &c. destroyed .. ..	2
" " " disinfected after infectious disease ..	51
" Pig nuisances abated .. ..	1
" Coppers for washing purposes provided for dwellings ..	6
" Soil pipes inside of houses abolished and new soil pipes fixed outside of houses and ventilated .. ..	1
" Fall spouting and guttering provided to dwellings ..	37
" Windows in living rooms made to open for ventilation ..	26
" Sanitary conveniences provided to workshops ..	2
" Drains inside dairies removed .. ..	1

2. *Hospital Accommodation available for Infectious Diseases.* In October, 1912, the Salisbury and District Joint Isolation Hospital was opened with 44 beds. This is a Hospital built in accordance with modern ideas, and Scarlet Fever, Diphtheria and Enteric Fever cases can be treated there. 55 cases of infectious disease were admitted from the district.

3. No local Acts exist. The Infectious Disease Prevention Act is in force in the District, and Parts I. and III. of the Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1890. Parts V. and VI., and certain Sections comprised in Parts II., III., IV. and X. of the Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1907, will come into force on March 2th, 1914.



4. No Chemical work is done locally. Chemical work is performed by the Public Analyst and Bacteriological work by a Specialist, both of whom reside outside the District. The Bacteriological work in connection with Tuberculosis is done mainly by the Tuberculosis Officer for the County.

*(D) Prevalence of and Control over Acute Infectious Diseases.*

The District has had much immunity from acute infectious diseases during the year. Scarlet Fever supplied most of the cases, and every case was carefully investigated, advice was given to keep contacts from School, and the removal to Hospital of most of the cases was carried out, also the disinfection of the infected rooms and clothing. 51 rooms were disinfected and cleansed after the removal to hospital or recovery of patients suffering from infectious disease. Library books found at patients' houses were disinfected before being returned. Disinfectants were supplied free of cost where needed. In some instances sanitary defects were discovered at the residences of patients and were duly remedied by the owner.

In regard to the case of Enteric Fever, infection took place almost certainly outside the District, and the cause was bad drinking water. The County Medical Officer was informed.

In regard to Non-Notifiable Infectious Diseases, intimations are sent me from the various Elementary Schools, and contacts who have not suffered from the particular disease are kept from School till the household is free from infection.

*(E) Prevalence of and Control over Tuberculosis.*

All cases of Tuberculosis, with some exceptions, are now notifiable, weekly returns are rendered to the Local Government Board and County Medical Officer.

43 cases were notified during the year, 28 being Pulmonary Tuberculosis.

Every case notified whose residence is in the District has been personally investigated and particulars noted (this does not include visiting of the patient, which was not done), this action does not apply to cases notified from the Workhouse Infirmary.

Consultations are frequently held with Dr. Crossley, the Tuberculosis Officer for the County.

Sputum flasks and paper handkerchiefs were given where needed and printed as well as verbal instructions.

SUMMARY OF RESULTS OF INVESTIGATION.

Pulmonary Tuberculosis.

Notifications Received.	Previous to 1912, under 1908 Regulations. (Poor Law Cases.)	Previous to 1912, under 1911 Regulations. Tub. in Hospital.	1912.	1913.	Total.
Dead .. ..	13	2	20	8	43
Disease Progressive ..	1	0	3	2	6
Disease Stationary ..	1	3	9	8	21
Disease Improving ..	0	0	1	2	3
Disease Arrested ..	3	5	5	7	20
Notification Withdrawn ..	0	1	2	0	3
Lost sight of or left District ..	8	1	3	1	13
	26	12	43	28	109

The above table shows that out of 96 cases (excluding withdrawals and those who have left the District) 43 are dead. In 6 the disease is progressing and in 21 stationary, but probably advanced; this accounts for 70 cases; in only 23 cases is there improvement or arrest of the disease.

TREATMENT OF THESE 28 CASES. 1913.

Treatment—Domiciliary by County Council ..	10 (4 dead)
„ Not needed ..	8 (1 dead)
„ At Winsley in South Wilts Bed ..	1 (at work)
„ At Workhouse Infirmary ..	4 (all since dead) 1 Dom.
„ At Sanatoria at own expense ..	3 (2 at work) 1 Dom.
„ „ by County Council ..	3 (3 at work) 1 Dom.
„ In a London Hospital ..	1
„ At Ventnor at own expense ..	1





There are six cases in the District of advanced type suitable only for Hospital treatment, as against Sanatorial, of a more or less potential danger to others.

The cure or at least arrest of Pulmonary Tuberculosis is only possible, as a rule, in very early cases before much damage of the lungs has occurred.

Earlier diagnosis and prompt treatment in Sanatoria will yield increasingly better results. This will certainly follow with the community more educated in the symptoms and course of the disease.

The appointment of a County Tuberculosis Officer, an expert, promises to be of much help owing to the following :—

- i. All notifications of Pulmonary Tuberculosis are forwarded to him weekly.
- ii. Consultations are held with Medical Practitioners on suspicious cases.
- iii. Vigilance over existing cases.

Most important is the treatment of advanced cases and the scheme for same in Wiltshire has now passed the County Council, and will it is to be hoped be in operation shortly.

Dr. Newsholme, the Medical Officer to the Local Government Board, in his Report (42nd Annual) states :—

“I wish, therefore, to take this opportunity to emphasise the fact that no scheme for the complete control of Tuberculosis in an administrative area can be regarded as satisfactory which does not make provision on a considerable scale for the institutional treatment of advanced cases of consumption beyond what, in most areas, has been so far provided.”

Your Council contributed annually to the South Wilts Bed at Winsley Sanatorium £20. This Bed has now been taken over by the County Council for two years, who will pay the maintenance of it.

*(f) Investigation of other Diseases.*

None worthy of note during the year.

*(g) Means for Preventing Mortality in Child-Birth or in Infancy.*

The Notification of Births Act, 1907, has not been adopted. A circular has been received from the Local Government Board dated July 25th, 1913, concerning the adoption of this Act.

*Fly Nuisance.*

Your Sanitary Inspector reports :—

“During the warmer weather visits were paid to the various stables and stable yards in the City with a view of securing the removal of nuisances, if any, caused by the accumulation of manure and other refuse deposited there. Flies, one of the greatest nuisances with which we have to deal, are always in evidence in stables and their surroundings, slaughter houses, dirty and neglected houses, bakehouses, bone stores and the like.

“Much of the Summer Diarrhoea amongst infants no doubt is caused through these pests. Each year a circular is received from the Local Government Board on the prevalence of Epidemic Diarrhoea amongst children.

“Much would be accomplished towards eradicating these insects if all manure at stables, slaughter houses, &c., was removed daily to a safe place of deposit.”

Your Sanitary Authority does not administer the Midwives Act, 1902.

*(h) Vital Statistics of the District.*

See Tables I.—IV. and comment above.



